

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Central Asia)

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Brochure Entitled "Samarkand Oblast Sanitary Epidemiological Station"

DATE DISTR.

May 1963 50X1-HUM

NO. PAGES

2. Brochure Entitled "Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Medical Parasitology and Helminthology in Samarkand"

REFERENCES

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

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THIS IS **UNEVALUATED** INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

They are MEDGIZ publications no. 536 and no. 541, printed in Tashkent in 1961. These articles bear on the report, "Medical and Related Research Institutes in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent and Samarkand"

Although these articles include details of the facilities at these institutions, it is believed they also contain information which may be indicative of general research procedures in the

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The Uzbek Republic

THE UZBEK SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICAL PARASITOLOGY
AND HELMINTHOLOGY IN SAMARKAND

Pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan was an ancient nidus for such serious tropical diseases as malaria, leishmanioses, dracunculosis, tick paratyphoid fever.

There were epidemic outbursts of these diseases at times, taking away thousands of lives yearly.

Malaria occupied the first place in local pathology.

The exact number of cases of malaria among the population in pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan was not known.

Three-day malaria was so widespread that periodically there were epidemical outbursts of tropical malaria which were calamities for the people.

The geographical position of Uzbekistan makes it necessary to have artificial irrigation and in the flat parts of the country agriculture is carried out with the help of irrigative systems.

Under conditions of primitive agriculture with an ancient system of irrigation, large areas were bogged up, serving as habitats for a large number of *Anopheles maculipennis*, *Anopheles pulcherrimus* and *Anopheles superpictus*.

The propagation of *Anopheles maculipennis sacharovi* is found in the zones of artificial irrigation, *Anopheles pulcherrimus* — in the zone of river flood-lands, *Anopheles superpictus* — in the zone of mountain rivers and in the foothills.

The climate of Uzbekistan provides good conditions for the existence of carriers of three-day and tropical malaria.

The temperature of anopheline reservoirs is favourable for the propagation of 6—8 generations of *Anopheles* in the course of six months with a cycle of development of 10—12 days in June, July and August.

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The temperature in the plains and foothills is favourable for the development of malaria plasmodia during five months.

From June to August sporogony lasts no more than 8-12 days.

The liquidation of all these conditions favourable for epidemics and outbursts of malaria was impossible in pre-revolutionary Uzbekistan because of its economic backwardness and also because there was no medical service for the population.

The nidus of dracunculosis, this most serious tropical disease was the Buchara oblast (region) where 20% of the population of Buchara and its suburbs were inflicted.

The existence of this settled nidus of dracunculosis was caused by the bad conditions of the city's watersupply. Salty subsoil waters made it impossible to use the water of wells, so by using the water of numerous ponds (khauzes) the sick persons infected the water with microfilarial dracunculosis, which caused the large infection among the population.

The situation radically changed after the establishment of Soviet power in Uzbekistan.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution a network of specialized institutions were founded (tropical stations and posts) which began the combat of malaria, leishmanioses, dracunculosis and other parasitoses.

After the establishment of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic in 1924, the Uzbek Institute of Tropical Medicine was founded.

After the eradication of dracunculosis in 1931 the Institute was transferred to Samarkand and reorganized into the Uzbek Scientific-Research Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology.

In 1960 in connection with the complete eradication of malaria in the Republic, the Institute was renamed into the Uzbek Scientific-Research Institute of Experimental medical Parasitology and Helminthology with a subsidiary in the Golodnaya Steppes (in the city of Yangier) for combating gnus.

The Institute occupies several premises. There is a two-storey building in 48, Gospitalnaya Ulitsa (Street) which accommodates the epidemiological, entomological and helminthological departments of the Institute, a photo-art laboratory, a library, a conference hall, a club and the administrative-art department.

The experimental basis of the Institute is located in 21, Aviatsionnaya Ulitsa. The department of parasitology, a vivarium and insectarium occupy two one-storey structures. The 2 hectare plot of land is used for experiments. Besides there are the premises of the subsidiary department of the Institute for combating gnus in Yangier

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The Institute has the following departments and laboratories.

I) The department for the combating of leishmanioses and other protozoal diseases. The department consists of a group of epidemiologists, a laboratory for combating rodents and carriers, a post for combating leishmanioses in Karshi, two itinerant teams for combating leishmanioses and a laboratory of experimental leishmanioses.

II) The department for combating helminthosis. It consists of a group of epidemiologists, a post for combating ascarides in Urgut, a post for combating teniarinches in Katta-kurgan, a laboratory of experimental helminthology, a hospital for experimental therapy of helminthoses.

III) A department for combating arthropodes which consists of three laboratories for combating gnus, flies and ticks.

IV) A laboratory of pathological morphology.

V) A laboratory of microclimate.

VI) A photo laboratory.

VII) A vivarium.

VIII) A scientific library.

IX) An administrative-supply department.

The budget of the Institute in 1961 amounted to 147400 roubles.

The staff of the Institute consists of 87 persons, 29 of whom are scientific workers.

The Institute is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health of the Uzbek Republic.

The work of the Institute is guided by the director and his assistants on science and administrative-supply questions.

Each department is headed by a scientist having a scientific degree of candidate of sciences.

The Institute played an extremely important role in wiping out dracunculosis, malaria and combating other tropical diseases in the republic.

WORK AND MEASURES FOR COMBATING DRACUNCULOSIS

During the years the Institute was in Bukhara, one of its major tasks was to work out measures for liquidating the nidus of dracunculosis in the Bukhara oblast.

The Institute defined the period of development of invasive microfilaria in cyclops, a method of mass investigation of cyclops

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for microfilaria of dracunculosis was worked out and applied. It was proved experimentally that the disease was spread by dogs. The Institute organized prophylactic and curative measures for combating dracunculosis.

As a result of these wide-scale measures for combating this disease (prophylactic examinations, revealing patients and giving them treatment, broad sanitary-educational work, destroying cyclops in ponds—carriers of the foetus of dracunculosis,) and also the construction of a central water-supply works, dracunculosis was eradicated in Uzbekistan in 1931.

MEASURES FOR COMBATING MALARIA

Already in 1921 a network of specialized malarial institutions—malarial stations, posts and groups—were organized in the Republic as cases of malaria were widely spread.

In future these malarial stations with their subsidiary posts and groups began to combat other tropical diseases and were renamed into tropical stations, which in 1955 were included in republican sanitary-epidemiological establishments as parasitological departments.

In 1940 there were already 73 tropical stations, 187 malarial posts, 10 groups and 60 teams. From year to year this network grew and in 1950 there were already 109 tropical stations, 454 posts and 250 teams.

The Institute was assigned to work out measures for combating malaria in the Republic taking into consideration local peculiarities of the population, biology and the ecology of carriers and the peculiarities of the epidemiology of three-day and tropical malaria.

In 1924 a central commission for combating malaria was founded by a decree of the government of the Republic, an inter-departmental body, guided by the Peoples' Commissars of Health of the Republic. Oblast Commissions were founded in the oblasts, rayon commissions were founded in the rayon. The decree of the government from the very outset stressed the importance of sanitary-hyrotechnical work in combating malaria.

From 1934 all work on combating malaria in Uzbekistan was regarded as part of the national economic plan; annually the government approves plans for measures on combating malaria, envisaging the participation of all ministries and organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and the population.

Malaria was combated in the Republic:

- 1) By carrying out extensive sanitary-hyrotechnical and

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hydro-mellorative measures for limiting and destroying anopheles and radically improving the sanitation of areas;

2) By combating carriers in all stages beginning with the larva of mosquitoes in their habitats to winged anopheles in premises.

3) By detecting in time patients suffering from malaria and treating them; by carrying out public chemio-prophylaxis.

Liquidation of reservoirs with anopheles and preventing their formation in the Republic was achieved by carrying out extensive hydrotechnical work on reconstructing the irrigative system, by improving the agrotechnique of agriculture, regulating water-taking and waterdistribution.

Of great importance was the organization of machine-excavator stations, for the mechanization of work in reconstructing and draining the collector-drainage network.

Besides hydromellorative work of national economic importance was the sanitation of areas in respect to malaria. For this purpose extensive sanitary-hydrotechnical measures were carried out in the Republic (Boggy lands were dried up, the filling up of useless reservoirs, the draining of the irrigative network).

For the last twenty years 12044 boggy lands were dried up, 25555 kilometres of collector-drainage network were drained and the volume of earth work being about 27 million cubic metres. About 10300000 roubles were spent for hydrotechnical work.

Extensive work on the technical reconstruction of irrigation systems and the regulation of the flow of rivers, planned water distribution helped to improve the sanitation of many localities and do away with anopheles reservoirs.

Work on preventing the formation and the liquidation of anopheles reservoirs was carried out on the main by organizations of water supply and agriculture with the participation of the population.

The sanitation of areas in the Republic in regard to malaria also meant that waterways and land were rationally and effectively used agrotechnically under conditions of Socialist national economy.

Measures for destroying the larva of anopheles in reservoirs and winged anopheles in premises were carried out by the personnel of malarial institutions together with the whole network of curative-prophylactic establishments and the population of the Republic.

In addition to staff medical personnel, work on water reservoirs and premises was carried out by thousands of bonificators sent by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

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In order to combat malaria, reservoirs were also treated by aviation.

Reservoirs were filled with little fish to completely destroy the habitats of anopheles and larva, work on reservoirs was also carried out by means of oil, Paris green and reagents of hexachlorane.

In 1940 by means of various methods 185816 hectares of reservoirs were treated, in 1950—48669 hectares, in 1960—38958 hectares.

Up to 1953 work was carried out only on reservoirs, and from 1953 premises were treated by hexachlorane and preparations of DDT.

In residential areas, work was carried out on premises for two years after the last malaria case was registered.

Curative and prophylactic measures envisaged early diagnoses of patients by means of investigating each home, detecting all parasite carriers, registering all patients suffering from malaria in residential areas, keeping them on dispensary record and applying chemioprophylaxis.

Annually about a million people were tested for malaria (up to 15—20% of the population in the Republic).

All registered patients and parasite carriers undergo treatment based on methods worked out in the Soviet Union, that is by means of Soviet synthetic reagents acrichine, bigumal and plasmocide.

All registered patients and parasite carriers undergo a course of systematical and anti-relapse treatment: were subjected to so-called chemioprophylaxis by means of acrichine and plasmocide which has the aim to render harmless the gamelocytes, which are present during the whole epidemiological period in the blood of patients who completed their systematical and anti-relapse treatment. Malaria patients are kept under dispensary supervision for 18 months.

Of great importance for the rapid liquidation of the last infective agents in the nidi of malaria where the epidemiological process was low, was the appliance of Soviet preparations quinocid which ensured treatment of three-day malaria without relapses.

Treatment and medicinal prophylaxis was carried out mainly by the personnel of medical institutions and partly by the medical workers of malarial establishments.

The appointment of permanent public acrichinizers (people who supplied acrichine and controlled treatment) by the kolkhozes was also of great importance.

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Detecting patients suffering from malaria in all curative, prophylactic and sanitary-epidemiological establishments of the Republic by testing the blood of all patients running temperature.

Carrying out such intensive combined anti-malarial measures brought about a great fall of malarial cases and in future all cases of this serious illness in the Republic were eradicated. In the course of 25 years from 1925 to 1950 the number of malarial patients in the Republic varied annually between 200-700 thousand during intensive indices from 300 to 1500 among 10 thousand of the population.

In 1956 the number of patients suffering from malaria was 780, in 1957 - 293, in 1958 - 166, in 1949 - 45, in 1960 - 11 patients.

These data clearly display that the aim of completely eradicating malaria in Uzbekistan was achieved. They reflected the results of broad annually antimalarial measures, sanctioned by the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

During the recent years the Institute has begun intensive work on the problem of completely wiping out in the Republic such parasitoses as helminthoses, spirochetoses (tick recurrent typhus), leishmanioses (skin and visceral). For this purpose the Institute is engaged in scientific-research work on the study of nidi and peculiarities of where the diseases are spread. The Institute is also engaged in the research of the epidemiology and parasitology of these diseases and is working out measures for combating them.

The Institute is a consultation centre which carries out with the help of its personnel and the personnel of parasitological departments of sanitary-epidemiological stations methodical guidance over the work of specialized and general medical establishments of the Republic on questions of combating parasitoses and the training of physicians and middle medical workers in this field of medicine.

The Institute studied the peculiarities of epidemiology and established the epizootic of visceral leishmaniosis of dogs in two nidi of the Republic, in Samarkand and Buchara, and carried out measures for liquidating these nidi based on the Institute's method of excluding the carrier of phlebotomus fever by treating potential habitats with preparations DDT and hexachlorane

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The Institute also studied the epidemiology of skin leishmaniasis of the rural type in residential areas, in the zone of natural nidi of leishmaniasis in sand fleas and worked out measures for combating these sand fleas in shallow places.

Research on spirochetosis showed that the majority of premises in residential areas in mountains and foothills and in the river basins of Zeravshan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya were the habitats of ticks *ornithodoros papillipes*—the natural reservoir and carrier of tick recurrent typhus.

Ornithodoros papillipes ticks found their way into premises from the lairs of wild animals.

The Institute has worked out and put into practice methods of destroying tick by treating the places they inhabit with preparations of hexochlorane.

The Institute also studied the peculiarity of the epidemiology and concentration of epidemic nidi of ascariidosis and other helminthoses in residential areas of the Republic and worked out measures for the liquidation of these nidi and a definite plan for the practical achievement of this work.

In 1960 the Institute has begun to study the peculiarities of the habitats of gnus in Uzbekistan. This year the Republic has begun planned work on combating gnus.

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The Uzbek Republic

THE SAMARKAND OBLAST SANITARY-
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STATION

The Samarkand oblast sanitary-epidemiological station was organized in June, 1939 from the sanitary-epidemiological laboratory that existed before. The laboratories of the sanitary-epidemiological station are located in 28, Shaumyan Ulitsa (Street).

The main building of the oblast sanitary-epidemiological station has two storeys, while laboratories occupy a one storey structure. There are also additional premises: a garage, a storehouse to store away bacteriological preparations, disinfection materials and a vivarium for animals.

The sanitary-epidemiological station has four departments:

1. A sanitary-epidemiological with the following sections:

a) A sanitary section dealing with preventive and current control of industrial, municipal, food, school hygiene, radiation security and the organization of sanitary propaganda;

b) An epidemiological section dealing with the organization of prophylactic and epidemiological measures;

c) A parasitological section;

d) A rabies section;

e) A section of especially dangerous diseases.

2) Laboratorries with sections;

a) Sanitation and hygiene of municipal-housing;

b) Food sanitation and hygiene;

c) Industrial sanitation and hygiene;

d) Radiological section;

e) Bacteriological section.

3. Disinfection department with a section of prophylactic disinfection not financed by the state

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1. At administrative-supply department and a transport group

All the departments and laboratories are installed with the necessary equipment and preparations for work.

The sanitary-epidemiological station is financed by the oblast department of health and is its responsibility.

In 1960 the budget of the station amounted to 415100 roubles and in 1961 it amounted to 451000 roubles (in new money).

On the staff of the sanitary-epidemiological station there are 35 physicians, 7 other specialists with a higher education, 45 middle medical workers, 40 junior medical workers and other personnel.

The work of the oblast sanitary-epidemiological station is guided by the head physician, who is at the same time the oblast state sanitary inspector.

The head physician has an assistant for administrative-supply affairs. His assistants in sanitary-epidemiological questions are the heads of the departments.

The Oblast sanitary-epidemiological station exerts guidance and control over the work of city sanitary-epidemiological stations and sanitary-epidemiological departments of rayon (township) hospitals, directs the work of all curative-prophylactic establishments of the oblast in carrying out sanitary-epidemiological measures and renders them practical assistance.

The main task of the oblast sanitary-epidemiological station is to organize and carry out preventive measures to liquidate worm (invasive) and infectious diseases and to improve sanitary conditions for the population at work and at home.

For this purpose the oblast sanitary-epidemiological station systematically makes a study of the sanitary-epidemiological state of the city and residential areas of the oblast, plans general and special sanitary measures, draws up summary plans of sanitary-epidemiological work and controls the fulfillment.

By means of the sanitary-epidemiological and curative-prophylactic establishments of the oblast, the specialists of the oblast station exert control over the following work:

1) The prevention of infectious and worm (invasive) diseases;

2) The sanitary protection of air, soil and water;

3) The sanitation of residential areas;

4) The following of anti-malarial requirements in planning and reconstructing residential areas, in hydromeliorative work,

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in building roadways and other constructions and also in operating irrigative and draining systems;

5) Sanitation at industrial enterprises and keeping to established sanitary-hygienic norms and rules;

6) Sanitation at food industry enterprises, at food establishments (shops, eating-houses etc), the quality of food products and cooked food;

7) The fulfilment of established sanitary-hygienic norms and rules at children preschool, school, physical-cultural, curative-prophylactic and other establishments and also in public places;

8) Carrying out and fulfilling sanitary and epidemiological requirements at health-service institutions.

The station also works out questions of sanitation and epidemiology to be decided at the Oblast Executive Committee of the Soviet of Working People Deputies (local authorities). It sponsors and arranges courses, seminars for the refresher training of physicians and middle medical workers of sanitary-epidemiological institutions on sanitary and epidemiological questions and also gives them work training in their own establishments. The station trains sanitary activists—public sanitary inspectors, sanitary posts of the Society of the Red Crescent Moon for participation in sanitary and epidemiological work.

The sanitary-epidemiological station directs the organization of sanitary-educational work among the population, holds sittings of medical workers of the oblast and representatives of financial-supply organizations and establishments to discuss sanitary-epidemiological questions. It is in charge of consultations and expert commissions on questions of hygiene, sanitation and epidemiology, organizes the supply of sanitary-epidemiological institutions with laboratory equipment, reagents, bacteriological preparations.

One of the main departments of the sanitary-epidemiological stations is the department of parasitology, which was included in the sanitary-epidemiological station in 1955. Earlier it was a department of the oblast antimalarial station that was organized in Samarkand back in 1921.

In 1955 the anti-malarial station was joined to the oblast sanitary-epidemiological station. The same kind of reorganization took place in the cities and rayons of the oblast.

The anti-malarial station was engaged in combating malaria in the oblast, in training malaria workers and organizing anti-malarial institutions.

First antimalarial teams and groups were organized later.

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Year	Number of malaria cases	50X1-HUM
1950	33281	
1951	15141	
1952	6375	
1953	1271	
1954	175	
1955	72	
1956	21	
1957	7	
1958	12	
1959	12	
1960	3	

In 1961 (from January to May) not a single case was registered.

Malaria has been wiped out in the Samarkand oblast in comparatively a short period of time thanks to the combined methods of antimalarial work.

The combating of malaria being part of the general state plan, was provided for financially, with specialists, technical workers, and medical and specialized institutions.

At the present time the parasitological department of the station is engaged in combating skin and internal leishmaniosis and helminthosis.

As a result of the measures carried out during the last 10 years, the number of leishmaniosis cases has been reduced to sporadic cases.

Much work has been done to combat helminthosis, a disease which for the last ten years has been reduced by 2.5 times.

The epidemiological department systematically analyses cases of infectious diseases in the cities and rayons of the oblast, draws up yearly and quarterly plans of measures for preventing infectious diseases and carrying out prophylactic inoculations.

Specialists of the department be travelling to the rayons (districts), render assistance in investigating and liquidation of infectious diseases and in carrying out measures for their liquidation, regularly hold seminars for the medical workers of the sanitary-epidemiological service and medical network, analyse the efficiency of prophylactic inoculations and study the immunity strain of the population.

Analogical work is carried out by the department of especially dangerous diseases.

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As a result of combined methods of work in comparison with 1956 the number of diphtheria cases was reduced by 4.5 times, cases of brucellosis — by 8 times.

The bacteriological laboratory puts into practice new methods of laboratory diagnostics of infectious diseases at city and rayon laboratories. The laboratory makes the following kinds of analyses: bacteriological control of sources of drinking water supplies, tests for carriers of bowel infections, diphtheria and other analyses for the epidemiological department and curative-prophylactic institution.

The virological laboratory diagnoses epidemic hepatic diseases, fever „Q“, the grippe, typhus and poliomyelitis.

The Paster department is engaged in the production of rabies vaccine for the needs of curative-prophylactic institutions of the oblast.

The disinfection department exerts methodical guidance in the disinfection work of sanitary-hygienic and curative-prophylactic institutions of the oblast, provides them with disinfection materials and practical assistance in disinfecting epidemic foci.

The oblast sanitary-epidemiological station has an independent department of prophylactic disinfection with a separate staff: the head of the department (a physician), a physician-disinfectionist, a biologist (having a higher education). The department guides all work on prophylactic disinfection.

The sanitary department carries out preventive control of how sanitary-hygienic norms and rules are followed in constructing residential areas, industrial and municipal buildings and structures, participates in the choice of construction sites, checks up construction projects, draws conclusions and controls the execution of sanitary requirements during construction.

The department carries out current investigations of sanitation in residential areas, water drainage, water supplies, industrial food, municipal, school and other establishments, puts forward sanitary demands to do away with all drawbacks registered, and draws up perspective plans of sanitary-health measures.

The sanitary-hygienic laboratory and its sections carry out test of water, air, food products and also analyses the air-environment in the premises of industrial enterprises.

The radiological laboratory carries out preventive and current sanitary control of enterprises and establishments, using radioactive elements with ionizing radiation, or transporting and storing them. At the same time tests are carried out on radioactive pollution and radiation in premises and external environment.

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At the same time, the Institute is carrying out a large amount of research work in the field of epidemiology and infectious diseases. The Institute is also engaged in the study of the epidemiology of various diseases, including the study of the epidemiology of the common cold, influenza, and other respiratory diseases. The Institute is also engaged in the study of the epidemiology of various diseases, including the study of the epidemiology of the common cold, influenza, and other respiratory diseases.

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